# CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE ROBESON INVESTIGATION

AN ATTEMP AT IMPEACUMENT

PZMOCRATS STILL DOUBTING

AFRAID OF PUBLIC OPINION AND BASENESS OF THEIR CAUSE

APPROPRIATION BILLS

THEY ARE GOING SLOW FASTER

NO PROGRESS WORTH NAMING M'DOUGALL AND THE COMMISSIONERSHIP

A MEETING OF THE CABINET

The Fast Mails are to be discontinued after to day. On Monday and thereafter we will get the New York

The Appropriation Bills are still in statu quo. Some few advance were made vesterday, but both sides were a

The Internal Revenue Bill. As Congress adjourned over till Monday the internal revenue bill will probably not be pressed till Tuesday. Mr. Morrison is on the onference committee on the legislative bill. and the internal revenue bill will not be taken up until he gets off that committee.

The Cabinet. The Cabinet session yesterday was devoted principally to routine matters. The subject of the Hambury massacre was not considered, as the legal remedy therefor is for the present

entirely in the hands of the South Carolina

### State authorities.

Postal Service. Postal Superintendent Vail telegraphs to the Postmaster General from New York that he has made the best arrangements he could with the facilities at his command for a continuation of the postal service after the fast mail is withdrawn.

### Confirmations. The Senate, in executive session yesterday,

confirmed the following nominations: James S. Delano, of Illinois, to be deputy second comptroller of the Treasury; David S. Goodloe pension agent, Lexington, Ky.; David Willson, register of land office, Bozeman, Montana; Manuel Goven, postmaster at Jacksonville, Proctor Knott's Future-

Mr. Knott did or did not suppress the Caldwell dispatch. He takes the ground that, although Mr. Knott held the dispatch five days, it was not a suppression thereof, but merely a matter of keeping it in his pocket. Upon this

## The Democratic members of the House Mill-

tary Committee are drawing up a report regarding the investigation into the contract for headstones for the national cemeteries, charging that it was corruptly procured, and recou mending that it be annulled. About half a million dollars are involved. It is understood that the next proposition of the kind will be to take up and sell the headstones. Financial. The receipts from internal revenue were

\$349,934.97, and from customs \$580,530,99. At the close of business yesterday the following were the balances in the Treasury : Cur repey, \$11,572,526; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of de

posit, \$23,850,000; coln. \$40,926,366; includ-ing coin certificates, \$30,125,900; outstanding legal tenders, \$309,772,284. The Pardon of Wm. O. Avery. Col. Robert Ingersoll, Emory Storrs and a number of the most prominent men in the West, laden with documents that would surprise any reader, are here urring the pardon Mr. Wm. O. Avery from the Jefferson City

(Mo.) penitentiary. It is understood that he is to be pardoned. There was a good deal of talk around town last night that Attorney General Taft vehemently protested against the pardon, but upon inquiry such statement was found to be the reverse of the fact. Hon. H. O. Pratt. We learn with sincere pleasure that this

gentleman, who has so ably represented the Fourth Iowa district in the last and present Congresses, will probably be renominated by the convention which is to meet in that district early next month. This compliment is the more applicable as we understand that Mr Pratt declined to canvass for the nomination uents, expressing a willingness to serve then should they desire it, or fight by their side in the ranks should they so choose. There is wisdom in this probable course of the Repub-licans of the Fourth district. It shows that appreciate not only the man who has ed them so faithfully and so well, but also the value of experience in legislation, the want of which has made the present Democratic House the toy of the Republican minority and the laughing stock of the whole country. Mr. P. is one of the fluest speakers in Congress, and he has already accepted invitations to speak in several States during the campaign.

## The Treasury Appointments.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday there were no new Treasury appointments made, because of the fact that the President has told the Secretary of the Treasury that he would not interfere with any choice he (the Secretary) had to make. This places the appointment of a successor to Judge Burnam, late Assistant Secretary; Bluford Wilson, late Solicitor, and

Secretary; Biulord Wilson, late Solicitor, and Daniel D. Pratt. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at his disposal.

It was rumored yesteriny that Hon. Clinton McDougall, of New York, had been offered, and had accepted, the Commissionership of Internal Revenue. The facts are that about two weeks are he was asked if he would take two weeks ago be was asked if he would take the place and declined. There was some later conversation about it, and he still declined. Yesterday he proposed the name of Kenneth; Raynor. He does not want the place himself; he wants to come back to Congress from the Auburn district, which he now so ably repre-tents. Secretary Morrill says nothing has been determined in regard to any of the new

### The President and His Defamers. The slanders in circulation about Presider

Grant's habits, the condition of his health and his disinclination to attend to the duties of his office, are simply and infamously false." To the Editor of the National Republican:

SIR: I take the above quotation from one of your editorials in your issue of the 21st instant, and by way of comment and indorsement have to remark thereupon that I saw the President at the White House on the afternoon of the 19th. He had returned to the city on the day previous, and although very busy, courteously granted an audience to the party of Michigan friends whom I had the honor and pleasure to introduce to him. His appearance and manner on that occasion gives the lie direct to the base insinuations of his elanderers, for it would have been absolutely impossible for him or any other man to have shown such propriety of deportment had the charges in circulation against him been true. I have seldom seen him looking better, and his kind and graceful reception of our party was the theme of fricts iv comment by the ladies and gentlemen after the interview had terminated.

General Grant has made a military and civic record for his country and himself too grand and noble to be blotted out, thank God! by the malice of his enemies or pretended friends. He can afford to be indifferent to their opinions and to rest his fame where it will be appreciated and henored for all time-in the bearts

except to add, in conclusion, that it is a thouand pities that the President's defamers are obliged to drink such confounded bad whisky.

If they used a good Western brand, such as I do, they would scorn to tell so many abominable fles, and might pass for gentlemen among KALAMAZOO WASHINGTON, D. C., July, 1876.

Army Orders. Lieut. Col. C. H. Tompkins, deputy quartermaster general, will turn over to the chief quartermaster department of the South all public funds and property for which he is accountable, and await further orders. Captain Wm. H. Heuer is relieved from duty under Wm. H. Heuer is relieved from duty under Lieut. Coi. John Newton, and will report to to commanding officer battalion of engineers, Pfilett's Point, N. Y., for temporary duty, exchanging places with Captain James Mercur. Captain Charles McClure, commissary of sub-sistence, will report in person at the expiration of his present leave of absence to the Commissary of Subsistence, in this city, for consulta-tion Leaves of absence granted—First Lieut. James W. Powell, 8th infantry, is extended ten months, with permistion to go beyond the sea; that of First Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom, 10th

The Robeson Investigation. There is a hitch in the Naval Committee regarding the report upon the case of Secretary Robeson. While the chairman is disposed to to to extremes in a buncombe report for a Democratic campaign document severely censuring the Secretary and recommending his impeachment, there are other Democratic members of the committee who have sufficient regard for their own reputation as lawyers and statesmen to make them hesitate about recom-mending charges which they feel the evidence would not sustain. These latter believe that

avalry, is extended four months.

little inclined to wait for each other to yield an extreme report, unsustained by evidence, will not only react against their party and themselves, but that the making of such a report would be a dishonorable act, which they are unwilling to sanction. They are quite ready to censure any irregular acts which they find have been proven, and refer the whole testimony to the Judiciary Committee for its judgment and action.

The real estate committee, of which Mr.

over is chairman, has a roving commission, under which Mr. Glover proposes to recom-mend the impeachment of Secretary Robeson for his efforts to secure to the United States the deposits which were lodged with Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in London, at the time of the embarrassment of that firm through the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. Mr. Glover's committee owns that the course of the Secretary saved the Government from loss, but insists that it was pursued in technical violation of law, and that the end did not justify the means. Hence Secretary Robeson should be impeached, says Mr. Glover, upon a technicality. But here again are some mem-bers of the committee who have a higher regard for the equities of the case and their own reputations as sound lawyers than they

have for campaign buncombe, which, they are shrewd enough to see, has long ago been dis-counted in the political market. Upon these facts it will be readily inferred that there is little probability of a majority re-port from either of these committees favoring impeachment. The most extreme report they can harmonize upon will be one of censure for irregularity and a reference of the reports and testimony to the Judiciary Committee for ac-tion upon the question of impeachment. On the other hand, the minority of both these conducted by extreme partisans with a design to make political capital. The accused officer had no opportunity to meet his accusers, or to rebut the testimony. They say that this fact is of itself sufficient evidence of the malignant

animus of the whole proceeding to disgust all honorable men. They have no doubt that if the rules of evidence were applied to the tes-timony in a court of impeachment the result would be the most triumphant vindication of the conduct and the honor of Secretary Robe-

## VIRGINIA.

### Failure of Tilden and Hendricks to Enthuse the Richmond Democrats.

RICHMOND, VA., July 29, 1876. Never has there been more strennous, elaboate and expensive efforts put forth in this city than was for the ratification meeting in behalf Tilden and Hendricks held here last night, and never was there, comparatively, a greater failure. Our four dailies, all Democratic, devoted much space and great zeal in commanding the attendance of the faithful to an occasion to be unparalleled for its grandeur and importance to the whole country, and with all their efforts, fire works, music, &c., gathered ogether a heterogeneous mass of all shades of idlers who manifested neither life nor enthusiasm except when the band commenced to

Leading Democratic Senators and member of Congress had been heralded forth but came not, the only "foreigner" being W. A. J. Sparke, a large minority M. C., from the Sixteenth Illinois district, who appeared before the audience with K. K. on the lappel of his coas, and under the inspiration of that Order and other inspiring things, stumbled through a harangue of poor English and threadbere anecdotes in laudation of the late Pres "Jefferson, and

els. except the immaculate Samuel Tilden, whom he wanted elected so "carpet-baggers" could be driven from the South. Poor Sparks labored hard to kindle some ammation in the crowd, but utterly failed, and went as Cowardin amounted from the plet went, as Cowardin announced from the plet-form, to reinspire himself by taking "a drink." Ex-Governor Gilbert C. Walker was next introduced, and appeared in much better condition than at the late Democratic State cor-vention, wherein you would have supposed him the rival of Extra Billy Smith and Jubal Early in expressions of sympathy for "our cause," lost, but to be regained more potently n the triumph of the Der ocratic party in thi the one hundredth Centennial (hic) of American liberty." This great reformer and former bottle-holder

to General B. F. Butler made a speech against fraud and corruption in office. It was a mat-ter with which he was entirely familiar and at home. Of course Grant's brother Orville was used up, but nothing was said of the manipu-lation by which he and Brother Jonah is re-ported to have got through the Virginia Legis-

THAT INFAMOUS SCHEME. the funding bill and the Pennsylvania raliroad charter, by which enormous sums of money were realized and utilized and squandered in wild-eat and big bonanza speculations West. Nolody knows better than this man Walker the malignity of feeling on the part of the rebel Democracy of Virginia towards all Northern men. His wife, from reliable re-ports, could tell a tale of social ostracism and pro-cription from the people while her hus-band was enjoying the reward of "high office" by fraud and treachery. This great and good man told the audience that unless Tilden was elected they would never vote again—perhaps.
After Walker, calls were made for Wise, but
that gentleman had left in disgust, with a
large portion of the crowd, while Walker was

### The Political Condition-Way the Republicans Cannot Carry it.

To the Editor of the National Republican: Sing I have seen several statements recently in the Republican papers that there is a prospect of carrying Virginia for Hayes and Wheeler next November. It is not an impossible event to change the political sentiment of Virginia before the Presidential election, but a very improbable one. It would be considered rather an unsafe investment to bet that the Democrats would carry Massachusetts for Tilden. vet I would as soon risk my money on Massachusetts for Tilden as on Virginia for

An intelligent politician would consider it foolish waste of money to see the Democratic national committee sending large sums into Vermont, expecting to carry that State for Morrissey and Tilden; and every intelligent politician must be convinced that it would be equally foolish on the part of the Republicans to expend money on Virginia for the purpose of to expend money on Virginia for the purpose of securing the State for Hayes and Wheeler. I consider it just as certain that Virginia will cast its electoral vote for Tilden as the sun

will rise and set on the 7th of November. Hence, my advice to the National and Con-cressional committees is, if you have any funds to expend for the Presidential cam-paign send it to doubtful States; send it where there is a prospect of doing good. THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS

tells us all they want, and all they ask for "retrenchment and reform;" honest and capa-ble men to fill the Federal offices. Now that is a bare-faced falsehood. All they want is office; their chief object and desire is to turn Union men and Union soldiers out of office and put rebet Democrats and rebel soldiers in their places. This loud talk about honesty and qualification is all buncombe; all political boah! "Honest" John Morrissey on the Demo-cratic ticket would beat a Republican with the honesty and righteousness of A briel 20,000 votes in the Old Domin Yet it is not impossible to carry Virginia for Hayes and Wheeler. Let the candidates and managers of the great Republican party agree to and guarantee an office to every prominent Democrat in the State, add another plank to the Republican platform that in the distribution of places of trust and profit the Confederate soldier will be preferred and provided for in preference to the Union soldier; make a public confession that the South was always ri ht and the North always wrong, and make a onement for the suppression of the late rebel-lion; then, and not before will the leaders of the Virginia Democracy consent to support the Republican ticket.

Republican ticket.

Other reasons can be given why Virginia is sure to vote for Morrissey and Tilden, and one very important one is the "poor whites" hold the balance of power. An interesting description of this class of Southern voters will be found in Mr. Greeley's "Letters from the South," published in the New York Tribune and in parablet, form a few months, response. and in pamphlet form a few months previous to his nomination for the Presidency by the ocratic party. This description is a seven and humiliating one for

BE "POOR WHITES" to read and ponder over, but coming direct from the pen of Mr. Greeley, its truthfulness will not be gainsayed or questioned by his former friends and political supporters. Mr. G. writes as follows:

"The 'poor whites' under slavery were the most bopeless class of the South. Courted by the aristocracy for their votes, flattered with their rank as members of the dominant caste, allowed to build their shanties on the outskirts of the great plantations and to breed and train dogs to hunt runaway slaves in the swamps and denser forests, they grew up unlettered and irreligious, hunted and fished half their time, grew a patch of corn on sufferance, had a pig running in the woods and lived a thrift-less, aimics, worthless life. They were far more fanatical in their devotion to slavery than the slave-holders, who seldom defiled their hands with the mobbing of an Abolitionist, since the 'poor whites' were too ready to take the job off their hands. For some time after the collapse of the rebellion these spent most of their time idling at the cross-roads' store, or some convenient grog-shop, cursing the Yankees and woodering why the d-d niggers don't go to work!"
So wrote Mr. Greeley during his journey through the Southern States in 1871. And to-

"MOST HOPELESS CLASS OF THE SOUTH are courted by the aristocracy" and the Demo-cratic leaders for their votes, and to-day are function in their devotion to the party and the men who caused them to "grow up unlettered and irreligious" and to live "a thriftiess, aim-less and worthless life." This large class of Southern yoters still entertain the highest respect for the aristocracy and prominent lead-ers of the Democratic party, and still entertain the highest contempt for the Republican party and the d-d Yankees, and in every Southern State where the "poor whites" hold the bal-ance of power that State is sure to go Demo-cratic. Why this state of affairs exists year aster year is a political mystery. It is strange that a people should respect and support an aristogracy and a party that has always onpressed and denied them blessings of education and civilization -a party that always put the burden of taxation on the laborer, mechanic and man of limited means; it is strange that a man in moderate circumstances could submit cheer ully to pay more taxes on a span o horses, one or two mules and a cow than the aristocrat on \$15,000 worth of slaves; that the poor white laborer, after working out his road tax, should march to the polls and vote for the law-maker who exempted the large land owner and the "gentleman" from a similar tax. For many years previous to the late civil war

THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA APPRO-\$15,000 to the "Virginia Military Institute," \$15,000 to the "University of Virginia," and \$32,000 interest money to these institutions— total, \$62,000 annually to educate rich men's sons, but not one dime to educate the sons of the poor white man; and to-day the poor white man of Virginia and the South is in-debted to the Republican party for the present free schools which his children enjoy. Yet the poor whites of Virginia supremely love and respect the men who always oppressed and neglected them, and supremely hate and denounce the men and party that has taken them from the "horrible pit and muddy clay"

and placed them on the rock of equality and universal education!

It is strange that the poor whites, the common leborers and the mechanics of Virginia and the South don't realize more and think more over the ill-treatment and oppressions which the aristocracy and the Democratic leaders meted out to them year after year and

generation after generation.

Who goes to all the Democratic ratification who goes to all the Democratic ratincation and club meetings and does the heavy shouting, throws up his cap and makes the very welkin ring with applause? The poor white man, so carried away with patriotism and enthusiasm that he cannot spare one moment to reflect that the very speaker he is listening to and applands robbed him of his manhood, taxed him beyond Justice and reason, apprepriated tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars to educate the sons of the rich, but not a dollar to educate the sons or daughters of the poor man. Who is the man first at the polls to deposit a vote, and works the hardest from early morn till the setting of the sun for the Democratic ticket? It is the poor white man of the South, who, when called upon for his signature to a deed, receipt or locument, makes his "mark," (X.) Yet, too

o realize the fact that the man he votes for denied him the benefis of a common-school ed-ucation, but did not omit to tax his horse, his

ucation, but did not omit to tax his horse, his mule, his cow, and also a tax of several days on the public road.

The eloquent and ingenious Democratic orator tells his audience that General Grant or some other Republican official has been caught in the act of stealing \$50,000,000 of the public money. Admit the speaker told the truth; how much did the poor white man lose in the transaction? Would his loss buy him a glass of whisky? Yet his indignation is at fever heat; he threatens vengeance on the at fever heat; he threatens vengeance on the whole Republican party. Poor deluded fool. If his thick skull contained a thimbleful of bra'ns he could comprehend how insignificant would be his loss in the \$50,000,000 compared to his own loss and loss to his children by being deprived of a common school education, and deprived by the arts of a blind, penurious and deprived by the arts of a blind, penurious and selfish Democratic party. Hence, I con-tend there is no hope for a State where the balance of power is composed of such mate-rial. There is no hope that Virginia will cast a Republican majority while her "poor whites" believe every extravagant statement the cun-ning Democratic speakers choose to make. As long as the Democratic speakers, aided by editors and writers can keen he masses of the editors and writers, can keep the masses of the people excited on national affairs—keep all eyes turned on Washington, expecting daily disclosures of frauds and official corruption, and in this way draw public attention from State affairs, the frauds, the corruption and compasions are compasions. omissions and commissions at home, the De-mocracy will sweep the State, and the Virginia office-holders and the "poor whites" will again be happy.

BLUE RIDGE.

## Electric Bolts and Crude Petroleum

PARKER'S LANDING, PA., July 21.—Last evening lightning struck and fired two receiving tanks at Dilk's Station on the West Pennsylvania railroad, containing about 41,000 barrels of oil. The tanks were the property of Marcus Brownson, Titusville, Pa., and used by and connected with the Union Pipe Com-pany. This morning another tank containing about 20,000 barrels, situated about two hundred feet from the burning tanks, was fired by

Wisner Murray's Murder. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 21 .- Wisner Murray, who was shot at Goshen July 13 by Robert H. Berdell, whom he horsewhipped for an alleged insult to his mother, died this morning from his wound in the head. He was thirtythree years of age, was president of the village of Goshen, and assistant cashier of the National Bank of Orange county, of which his father, Hon. Δ. S. Murray, was president.

# FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

TRANSFER OF MILITARY RESERVES

SALE OF THE OSAGE INDIAN LANDS

THE ARGUMENT IN THE BELKNAP CASE

MR. CARPENTER UNABLE TO APPEAR

SENATOR EATON DEPENDS MR. TILDEN

## AGAINST CHARGES OF TWEEDISM SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 21, 1876.
Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial of ertain citizens of Washington against the lo ation of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad depot on Delaware avenue. Referred. A number of bills were reported from the Committee on Pensions and placed on the

calendar. Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on the petition of citizens of Oregon for the transfer of the Fort Dalles military reservation to the State, and reported a bill for the transfer of the reservation to the

### INTERIOR DEPARTMENT to be sold. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. DAVIS called up the House bill for the relief of George Jackson, of West Virginia, and

Mr. INGALLS again called up the bill to provide for the sale of the Osage Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, which was before the Senate in the morning hour of yesterday. Pending consideration the morning hour ex-

tary Affairs, reported favorably, with amend-ment, and adversely a number of private bills; which were respectively placed on the calendar and laid on the table.

Mr. CRAGIN, from the Committee on Na-

val Affairs, reported adversely on the bill pro-viding for the transfer of certain money from the naval pension fund. Laid on the table. The Senate then opened in the trial ession, Mr. Black laid before the court an affiliavit of D. W. Bliss, M. D., stating that he was the family physician of Mr. Carpenter; that he was now under treatment by him for inflammation of the stomach, and had been confined to his bed for the past thirty-six bours, and was not able to appear before the Senate, but he befieved he would be able to attend to his duties on Monday. He said he would ask an indul-gence on a ground that had never been refused by any court-a recess till counsel could ap-

Mr. LORD said that Mr. LAPHAM had hoped o be present this morning, but he was too ill o appear, and under these circumstances, as Mr. LAPHAM had been

DESIGNATED TO ADDRESS THE SENATE on the evidence, he did not feel like opposing the request of counsel. He supposed legisla-tive business could go on, so that there would be no actual loss of time.

The Senate, by a vote of 35 to 4, adjourned he court to Monday, at 12 m.

Mr. INGALLS made an unsuccessful atempt to continue the consideration of the Osage Indian land bill.
On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the Senate resumed the consideration of the river and har-

Mr. EATON addressed the Senate in reply to an attack made upon Mr. Tilden by Mr. SHERMAN, associating his name with that of Mr. EATON said that Benedict Arnold was once the bosom friend and confidant of Gen. Washington. The fact that Tilden and Tweed were once associated was no argument against him. He could with equal propriety say that the President and McDonald were once asso-

'Mr. KERNAN said as soon as Tweed's frauds were discovered in the early part of August, 1871, Governor Tilden, Governor Sey-mour and others consulted together, and insisted that these men, who were members of

must be turned out.

Mr. DAWES asked if he could give the date
of Tweed's last election to the State Legislature.
Mr. KERNAN said he was elected in Noven

Mr. DAWES. After they turned him out?
Mr. DAWES. After they turned him out?
Mr. KERNAN. He was elected in the November following, as other men who had defrauded the people had been elected, but he never took his seat. Mr. Tilden became a candidate for the purpose of bringing about the reforms which he had accomplished. Mr. WITHERS advocated the passage of the

river and harbor bill in its present form, and argued that the money appropriated for this purpose was not a mere expenditure for tem-porary purposes, but a permanent investment, oringing a handsome return for such invest Mr. DAWES reviewed the mode in which the bill was prepared in the House-by a sub-com-mittee unknown to the country, and wholly

irresponsible for their acts-and said the Senat was now asked to accept the work of these men by the very men who cry out that four million is too much to be entrusted to the hands of any one man, however strict a responsibilit e may be held to. He did not believe the Representatives wer

as competent to judge of the necessities and their relations to one another of the local im-provements as the engineers who had made it a study for their lives. He should vote to put the sum appropriated for this purpose in the hands of some man, some bureau, or some or-ganization that would render an account for the expenditure when the work was done. he expenditure when the work was don Unless some such plan was adopted these de mands of members for their own localitie would go on until the treasury was wrecked. Mr. Dawes said, without desiring to re-

POLITICAL DISCUSSION. he desired to go on the record a correction of some of the figures presented by Mr. Merrimon the other day. One of his tables was an old acquaintance which had appeared in the Record four times, the first time was in 1874, when it was read in the House by a distinguished methor, and a few days after its exguished member, and a few days after its er ors and inaccuracies were shown by a table presented by the chairman of the Civil Service Committee of the House, (Mr. Kellogg.)

The table referred to was in relation to the civil service employees.

Mr. Dawns read from Mr. Knilogg's table MERRIMON, whose list embraced every one who had rendered any service to the Government, one whose service was compensated by the payment of three cents, others fifty cents and so on. If a clerk was appointed to on bureau, and a week after transferred to another, his name appeared twice. So the National Republican, this great luminary that shines down upon us all, appeared a dozen times, as often as it published an advertise-ment mail contractors appeared as often as they had contracts.

He also produced an official report of the

appropriations and of the expenditures for the several years from 1868 to 1876, and claimed that they showed the figures used by Mr. Men-HIMON to have been inaccurate.

He desired to call attention to the fact that every year since 1869 there had been a reduc-tion of appropriations and expenditures, start-ing out with ten to twelve millions the first year, and, with the exception of one year, reduction of from five to ten millions each year. The civil service had been each year carefully scrutinized by committees eager to save a dollar wherein it could be safely done and he had little faith in the proclamation of a reduction of fifteen millions to be made by men who had had no experience in the matte Mr. MERRIMON asked if the gentlema

### had not, on a certain occasion, made a speeci in which he CHARGED EXTRAVAGANCE,

and which caused a sensation and produce animadversion in Republican circles.

Mr. DAWES said he did not know what the gentleman referred to, but he had many years ago made a rule that he would resist any ago made a rule that he would resist any waste of the public money, and whenever he found the head of a rogue to hit it, whether friend or foe. Following this policy he had on several occasions called attention to what he believed to be an expenditure that was not

economical.

Mr. COCKRELL opposed the motion to recommit, and held that the Senators from
twenty-four States for which the House appropriations had been stricken out by the
Senate committee had said by their several

votes that the appropriations were just and proper.
Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the bill as it now stands, and the bill as it came from the House, and defended his action in moving to retain the appropriation for Otter creek after the policy of the committee had been rejected by the Senate.

At 5.05 p. m., the Senate, on motion of Mr. INGALLS, went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. DUNNELL, of Minn., from the Com-

mittee on Commerce, reported back the bill to declare St. Paul, Minn., a pert of appraise Mr. HOLMAN objected.

Mr. TERRY, of Va., from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted a report in relation to the rent of the building at the corner of Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue by the Quartermaster's Department. Ordered to be printed, and the committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. HOPKINS, of Pa., asked leave to offer a

resolution reciting that a late district attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania had collected large sums of money for violations of the internal revenue laws, which he had not paid over or made return of to the proper officer; that the Attorney General has decided that such payments to the late district attor-ney do not satisfy the judgments against the parties accused, and that under that decision he present district attorney is forcing a second payment of the amounts paid to his pr sor, and therefore directing the Judiciary Com-mittee to inquire into the truth of the above allegations, and to report at this session such measures as will afford relief in the case and ect the interests of the Government, and that in the meantime the Attorney General be requested to suspend all proceedings in the

Mr. BELL, of N. H., objected. The regular order having been demanded the Speaker proceeded to call committees for reports of a private nature, and a large number of bills were presented and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar and resumed the consideration of the bill pending in committee on Friday last to confirm certain land claims in the State of Missouri. After discussion, on motion of Mr. HOL-MAN, the enacting clause of the bill was stricken out, and the committee rose and the use confirmed the action of the committee

## MERRIMON'S POLITICAL HARANGUE. Statements That Show His Statements to Be

House, at 3:15 p. m., adjourned until

WASHINGTON, July 20, 1876. To the Editor of the National Republican: SIR: Senator Merrimon, of North Carolina occupied the greater portion of Tuesday's session in the Senate, ostensibly in discussing certain provisions of the river and harbor bill. but really in a labored attempt to arraign the Republican party, which he termed the most corrupt that had ever existed. To prove his wild and false assertions, he had read certain tables, and quoted from documents which he declared contained evidence to substantiate all he had said, and much more besides. Senators Logan, Sherman, Morton and others took him to task for his incorrect statements and false deductions, and showed conclusively that not only were his statements false, and calculated great injustice to many private citizens,

as well as place THE REPUBLICAN PARTY there was no excuse for a repetition of them, and that a persistence in that direction rather indicated that the Senator was quite willing to end himself to false deductions for the sake of

naking a political campaign speech for use in the South during the coming Presidential marks, however, which seems to have been overlooked by the Senate, and which apparently were taken for granted as being correct, and as similar statements have been in circulation for two or three years in the public press, and even Republican papers have fallen into the error of quoting them as correct, that I desire to call attention to the statement and let the remedy follow the disease.

I refer to the table which he caused to be I refer to the table which he caused to be read at the Clerk's desk and which he had printed in the Record as a portion of his remarks, relating to the number of employees upon the civil list of the United States. This table, as printed in the Record, shows that in 1875, according to the Blue Book, there were 94,119 persons in the employ of the General Consequents and the Senetary would be at the Government, and the Sepator would have the country understand that they were really "office holders" under the Government, and as such were drawing annual salaries, the same as clerks in the Departments; and one

## had been created under the Republican party' for the table gives the number each two years from 1859 to 1875. After these tables had been read the following colloquy took place between Senator Edmunds (who generally knows what is going on in the Senate) and

Mr. Merrimon.
"Mr. Edmunds. Are these official tables. eported to Congress!
"Mr. Merrimon. Yes; they are official ables. The statistics are taken from the books containing the reports of Congress "Mr. Edmunds. But who took them?

"Mr. Merrimon. They were obtained from the reports made by the Secretary of the Treasurs and other proper officers.
"Mr. Edmunds. Then I understand this statement to be certified by the Secretary of the Treasury that the Senator had read. "Mr. Merrimon. I do not understand that the Senator understood me to say that. Those

igures are taken from the official books. "Mr. Edmunds. By private hands!
"Mr. Merrimon. Yes, sir.
"Mr. Edmunds. O!

"Mr. Merrimon. If the Senatordoubts their correctness, it is the easiest thing in the world to verify them. I am astonished to see an experienced lawyer question the correctness of anything that can be verified so easily and is of record.

"Mr. Edmunds. I am not questioning any-

"Mr. Edmunds. I am not questioning anything; I am only asking the Senator to tell us what his tables are.

"Mr. Merrimon. I know the Senator does not in terms; but he has a very artful, astute way of seeming to question things without say-ing so, and that I apprehend he is doing at this moment. It can pass for what it is worth. If there is anything in the tables that is not true it is very easy for the Senator, or any-body else, to verify them and prove that it is false. "Mr. Edmunds. There is a very easy way

of stating the truth so as to make it a false hood.
"Mr. Merrimon. It would place me cer "Mr. Merrimon. It would place his car-tainly in a very awkward position if the Sen-ator could do so. The tables are not false; they are figures from official records. I did not write them myself, but I do not hesitate to say they are correct. They are taken from the public records of the country; go and see the record."

the record."

Now, this same table used by the Senator from North Carolina is precisely the same as one used by Fernando Wood in the House in 1874, with a further addition of bringing the figures down from 1873 to 1875, and making the aggregate 94,119 instead of 86,660, as made

by Mr. Wood to 1873.
Shortly after Mr. Wood had delivered his speech and introduced his table, Hon. S. W. Kellogg, of Connecticut, reviewed the table in a speech in the House, and showed conclusive the table in the House and table table table in the House and table table table in the House and table sively that the number of officeholders was really somewhat less in 1873 than it was in s years before, and that Mr. Wood had include every person who had even been in the employ of the Government but for one day in the entire year, and that the result of his table was the different manner in which the Blue Book was made up in 1873 from what it had ever been ing. Presidential electors were chosen, and resolutions were unanimously adopted that the Democratic party of Missouri commend the tailing extravagant expenditures of the Gov

made up in 1873 from what it had ever been done before, thus showing how grossly unfair and unjust was the statement prepared by Mr. Wood.

Mr. Kellogg said: "I turn to the Blue Book, and I find that in the War Department he has given in the number of 1,695, and aithough he designated it as the civil service list—and that it is the way it was spoken, and the way it now reads in the Record—yet there are less than one thousand on the civil list of the War Department, and so it was in reference to the Navy Department. He states there are 8,341 in the civil service of the Navy Department. in the civil service of the Navy Department. A glance at the book will show there is no such number there as the gentleman has in-dicated. How have the offices in the Post Office Department increased? Hundreds of pages (of the Blue Book) are given to small postmasters, to route agents, letter carriers,

postal clerks, &c. The number has increased m year to year till they have grown up to h an extent as to cover three hundred PAGES OF THIS BLUE BOOK.

Gentlemen here know how this has happened. It is because of the increase of mail facilities all over the country."

Mr. Packer asked permission to make a fur-ther correction, which being permitted, he

said:
"The gentleman from New York, (Mr. Wood,)
in his speech on Saturday last, stated the
number of employees of the Post Office Deperiment as 495 at Washington and 59,730
elsewhere, making a total of 69,225. The truth
to there were at the commencement of this

is, there were at the commencement of this fiscal year in the Post Office Department, in this city, but 354 employees, including all the clerks, laborers, watchmen, &c., and all the other officers and agents throughout the entire country, including postmasters, contractors, clerks in post offices, letter-carriers, route agents and special agents, were but 46,656, making a-total of 47,610, instead of 60,225, as stated by the gentleman from New York. The Blue Book gives the names of all persons em-ployed, even for a fractional part of the year, and consequently includes the names of incumbents who may have died or resigned, as well as of those appointed to succeed them, and hence the gross inaccuracy of the gentleman's

statement."

Mr. Kellogg resuming: "That makes 13,000 and old in figures which were given the other day by the gentleman from New York."

Mr. Kellogg still further showed that the names of over 6,000 mail contractors, 6,000 special service men were included in the lists, which had never before been inserted in the Rius Rock.

For the Interior Department Mr. Wood had neluded every blacksmith and laborer among the Indians and out on the plains, at the the indians and out on the plains, at the agencies, and everywhere else where a day's labor had been performed for the Government; every cook, laundress, and chambermaid at the hospitals, &c., all to swell the list.

For the War Department he had included all the West Point cadets; in the Navy Deaartment the naval cadets, and so on in every department the feurers had been made to

department the figures had been made to show over \$63,000 civil employees, while Mr. Kellogg showed that that number was too large by at least \$0,000. Mr. Wood never replied to the speech of Mr. Kellogg, for no re-ply could be made that would controvert the right of the statements.

Both of these speeches with the tables are contained in the Record, from which place Mr. Merrimon must have obtained his table and yet, with the clear statement of Mr. Kel logg in regard to the accuracy of the table right before him, Mr. Merrimon holds up the table of Mr. Wood and causes it to be read in table of Mr. Wood and causes it to be read in the Senate as truth and a fair statement of the number of civil employees belonging to the Government. He also adds to it over 8,000 to bring it down to 1875. No wonder Mr. Edmunds and others forced him to admit that the tables were not official, but were pre-

pared by private hands. No wonder he re-ceived such a drubbing from Senators Morton and Sherman and Windom and others; for, if his whole speech was no nearer correct than his tables, he richly deserved the castigation. his tables, he richly deserved the castigation. Is it not a pitiable sight to see honored Senators thus willing to stultify themselves simply that they may send broadcast over the country false statements for political purposes only? And is it not of the same nature as the ex parte testimony that is being gathered up and sent abroad by the ex-Confederate House?

## WELCOME HOME.

The Liberal Republicans Once More Battling for the Right. New York, July 21 .- Ethan Allen, chafrman of the National Liberal Republican Committee, has issued an address to the Liberal Republicans annulling the call for a national convention to be held July 26, at Philadelphia, and supporting the Cincinnati ticket. Mr. olution adopted at a n of the National Committee of Liberals held here last May, at which time the call for the convention was issued, which says: That if, after the Republican and the Democratic conventions have been held, in June next, one or both of these parties shall seem, in the judgment of our chairman, Mr. Ethan Allen, to have responded to the principles and aims of the Liberal Republican organization both in measures and men, in that event our chairman is hereby authorized, after after further conference with this commit-tee, by proclamation to annul the call for a national convention this day ordered, but after said convention and their action being unsaid convention and their action being unfavorable to reform, our chairman is empow-ered to take such action in furthering the call for a Liberal convention this day ordered as he may deem necessary. Mr. Allen then says: The Republican and the Democratic conven-tions have both been held, and as commanded in the above resolution I have since conferred by correspondence with the members of the National Liberal committee, and the response which is in entire harmony with my own views is almost unanimous to annul the call for the "Liberal National convention" above referred

"Liberal National convention" above referred to, and to the approval in the name of the Liberal Republicans of the United States of the nominations of Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and of Wim. A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice President.

Mr. Allen's address says: "If the Liberals of 1872 sustained Horace Greeley, who was the Comment of Parables of the Parables of the New York, for the New foremost Republican of his day, because he was an unselfish patriot and an honest man, they must now sustain Governor Hayes for the same seasons, and to do otherwise would be inconsistent action. The opposition of the Liberals has never been against the Republi-can party, of which they formed a part, but rather against those who, unfortunately for it and for the nation, have had control of its destiny, to its discredit." He reviews the course of the Liberals, and concludes by annulling the call for a national convention at

## SARATOGA SPORTS.

The Walking and Running Races. SARATOGA, July 21 .- The athletic sports closed this morning. The three-mile race was won by E. C. Stimson, of Dartmouth. Time. 6:2114. For the one-mile walk five started, and Watson, of the City College, New York, won. Time, 8:02. The graduates' mile run was won by Downs, of Wesleyan. Time, 5:38½. The high jump was won by J. W. Prior, of Columbia, making five feet four inches. The mile run was won by E. C. Stimson, of Darts mouth. Time, 4:5814. The quarter-mile run was won by H. W. Stevens, of Williams, in 56

Bonanzas in the West. SAN FRANCISCO, July 21 .- The depressed state of the mining stocks market has become the subject of newspaper controversy, the Chronicle publishing strong bear articles, which the Call and Bulletin denounce as interested and untrustworthy, while the Alta sustains the 'bouanzas." Colonel Fair, superintendent of the California and Virginia consolidated mines, telegraphs from Virginia City denying in toto the stories circulated disparaging to the condi-

## tion of the mines, which he declares never looked better. Well-informed persons consider the state of the market purely the result of

Freshet in Louisiana SHREVEPORT, July 21.-Weather clear. Thermometer, 970. Many plantations on the west side of the old river are overflowed. Fears are entertained that all on that side will be submerged. The heavy rise here has alarmed planters along the river immediately below here. The upper river at Fulton fell 13 inches. The impression here is that every plantation between Fulton and the head of the raft is under water, though not a word has been heard from any of them since the high water cut them off from the hills.

### The Missouri Democratic Convention. Sr. Louis, July 21 .- The Democratic State convention adjourned at 6 o'clock this morn-

ernment, and in investigating the corruptions of President Grant's appointees in the Cabinet and throughout all the departments of the Found Graves in the Hudson. TROY, N. Y., July 21.—On the Hudson river, between this city and Albany, last night, while a pleasure party were returning from was swamped by swells from a steamboat. nine persons were on the boat. Gregory Fox Thomas Edgerly, George Bloomfield, Jonas Faulkner, and Harry Maniche were drowned

All the parties, but one, were members of a fire company. The yacht was wrocked.

THE TURKISH STRUGGLE.

SERVIAN SUCCESSES AND REVERSES EFFECTS OF THE MEMORANDUM

EARL DERBY ON THE SITUATION GREECE PREPARING FOR HOSTILITIES

WAR ON THE SIOUX INDIANS

## TURKEY. Conflicting Reports About the Servian Vic-

WOMAN LITERALLY TORN TO PIECES

tory. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21 .- Bulletins posted here claim that the Turks defeated the Servian President, Doutshitch, on Wednesday, near Rodosinge. This in contradiction of the official report from Belgrade.

"A REAL SUCCESS." Panis, July 21 .- A telegram to the Russian agency says the Montenegrins have had a real success at Padgoritza. Prince Nicholas has the heights commanding Mostar, and a decisive engagement is imminent.

A STRANGE MOVE. Constantinopile, July 21.—The Russian mbassador will start for St. Petersburg on Monday on leave of absence.

BEELIN MEMORANDUM. LONDON, July 21.-The Eastern correspond LONDON, July 21.—The Eastern correspond-ence recapitulates England's reasons for re-fusing to assent to the Berlin memorandum and other matters, the substance of which is already known. The dispatch from Mr. Adams, the first secretary of the English legation at Paris, to Earl Derby, dated the 22d of May, recounts a conversation with the Duke De Cazes, the French Minister of For-aign Afficiency, which the latter said he had eign Affairs, in which the latter said he had declined to accede immediately to the Russian proposition; that as England had refused to adhere to the memorandum the five other Powers should proceed without her to urge the

in the hope that England would reconsider her refusal. The dispatch from Earl Derby to Secretary Adams, dated May 27, states that the Marquis d'Harcourt, the French Minister to England, had communicated a letter, in which the Duke de Cazes said he could not conceal his apprehensions caused by England's refusal, in consequence of which the Porte would probably refuse to accept the Berlin

note.

The Duke de Cazes thought the only course would be a conference, but he would not propose this unless previously assured that England would agree to it.

Earl Derby replied that he saw no objection to a conference in principle, but it would be useless unless the Powers were agreed beforehand. Other dispatches show the irritation at one

time existing between Russia and England.
Thus Sir Augustus B. Paget, the British representative in Italy, in a dispatch dated the 28th of May, recounts a conversation with Melegari, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs: The latter hoped that England would not dissuade the Porte from accepting the Berlin proposals. Melegari stated that these proposals, though presented by the three Northern Powers, were the work of the Russian Cab-Russia only would therefore make it a point of honor if the Porte accepted the proposals to obtain the submission of the insurgents. Russia was unquestionably able to do this, because of her immense influence with the in-

surgents. Melegari was convinced that Rus sia was sincerely desirous of terminating the issurrection and had no ambitious views. Sir Augustus Paget replied that as England objected to the Berlin plan it was impossible objected to the Berin pian it was impossible for her to do more than advise Turkey to follow the course most consistent with her own interests. Sir Augustus added that the northern courts had invented a totally new system of diplomacy. They drew up their measures together without the least consultation with the other Powers, and then summoned those other Powers by telegraph to accept or be other. other Powers by telegraph to accept, or be responsible for the consequences.

It seems, however, that the Government adepting this summary procedure were really responsible for the absence of united action. He was struck with the hate with which Italy in this instance, as also in that of the Count Andrassy note, had rushed into views which she could hardly have had time

feeling it a point of honor to secure the sub-mission of the insurgents, precisely the same language had been used in regard to the An-

If Austria and Russia had really exercised their influence, pacification would probably have been already attained. On the 30th of May Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Minister Great Britain, communicated a letter to Foreign Office on English policy. The letter complains that Mr. Elliott, the English amcomplains that Mr. Elliott, the English ambassador to Turkey, seemed to approve of the Softa demonstration, and hints that England had prematurely communicated the Berlin proposals to Turkey on the 31st of May.

Earl Derby warns Minister Elliott to be watchful, lest under pretext of protecting the Christians a proposal is made to summon the fleets to Constantinople. He orders him to immediately inform the home Government if such a proposal is mooted, so that they may determine upon their course.

Subsequent dispatches show that the admirals of all the Powers were instructed to observe the treaty restricting the entry of men-of-serve the server of the server o

WAR TO THE DARDANELLES. On the first of July Count Schouvaloff asked Earl Derby whether England intended to observe a strict non-intervention in the war be-

tween Turkey and Servia.

Earl Derby replied undoubtedly yes; but it must be clearly understood that the English Government enter into no engagement to con-tinue to abetain from intervention in an event rhich, however, I cannot assume as proba-of a different course being pursued by other Powers. TURKS ON THE OFFENSIVE. BELGRADE, July 21 .- The Turks are every where assuming the offensive. It is officially announced that the Turks intrenched at Bel-

announced that the Turks intrenched at Bei-jine attacked General Olimpics on Thursday with ten battalions of troops, chiefly irregu-lars. They attempted to drive the Servians across the Drina. After six hours' fighting they were repuised and pursued to Beljine with heavy loss.

The ground was covered with Turkish dead. A rain storm stopped the pursuit, but she Ser-vian artillery made great havoc in the Turkish ranks. The Turke attacked Col. Mirkovic on Wednesday at Yramada, east of Alexinat. There was ten hours of indecisive fighting. The Turks were reinforced, and resumed the attack on Thursday, but were repulsed.

LONDON, July 22.—The Standard's Bel-grade special says the repulse of the attack on Gramada is the most important strategic advantage the Servians have yet gained. Gramada commands the road from Nisch to Saitschar, and bars access to the heart of Servia.
The Standard's Constantinople telegram says the American missionaries at Rumili-lussar, who are responsible for a majority of

FIGHT AT GRAMADA.

the statements concerning the outrages in Bulgaria, have persuaded the American Min-ister to send the Consul General at Philip-popoli to watch the inquiry which Mr. Baring, the Secretary of the British Legation, is about to commence.
Another dispatch to the Standard from Constantinople says notwithstanding anything you may read to the contrary the Sultan's condition is very serious and his abdication

imminent.
The Standard's Paris dispatch says it is rumored that M. Waddington, the Minister of Public Instruction, has resigned in conse-quence of the rejection by the Senate of the university bill.

The Standard says: "We are warranted in inferring from Earl Derby's language, when asking Lord Granville to postpone his extradition motion in the House of Lords, that there is a prospect of negotiations for a renewal of the treaty on a more satisfactory basis."

he treaty on a more satisfactory basis." Minister Pierrepont must either have made some distinct proposals or stated his belief that he would soon receive instructions to do so. It is probable the turn matters have taken may even prevent a discussion during the pre-

The Times' Vienna telegram says the insur-

NO. 204.

All the roads are becoming insecure because of GREECE PREPARING FOR WAR.

London, July 22.—The Daily News' Rome dispatch says Greece seized six caunon at Carfu destined for the Montenegrins. Extensive military preparations are progressing in Epiras and Thessaly. TURKISH SUPPLIES.

Panis, July 22.—The Opinione's Janina spe-cial says the Turks are importing large sup-plies of rifles and mountain artillery, and eniolling militia to suppress any attempt at in-iurrection. Seven thousand Asiatics are now stationed in Thessaly. CONSTANTINOLE, July 21.—A hundred Bashi Bazouks have been arrested and dis-

armed near Philippopolis. ENGLAND AND RUSSIA London, July 22.—The Time this morning, reviewing the differences between England and Russia manifested by the Eastern correspondence, says the policy of non-intervention was adopted by England obviously because of a rooted indisposition to interfere, but it is difficult to believe Russia had any other motive for reserve than an inability to discern

## motive for reserve than an inability to discern how to interfere effectively. THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

Hosts of Warriors Joining Sitting Bull. NEW YORK, July 21 .- A dispatch, dated Camp of the 5th Cavalry, Sage creek, July 19, via Cheyenne, July 20, says out of 2,300 Cheyennes belonging to Red Cloud agency all have gone north except about 300 men and children. There has been great demand for ammunition. The Indians have even offered a pony for thirty rounds of cartridges. About one hundred Indians were wounded in Gen. Crook's fight on the Rosebud in June, and they are now distributed among friends at the agency. There is much mourning for Indians from that agency who were killed in that en-gagement. The Indians acknowledge a loss of eighty-six killed in Gen. Crook's light and of about two bundred and eighty in Gen. Cus-ter's fight. Red Cloud has armed and sent out a great many warriors to Sitting Bull. even taking the rations of beef issued on the even taking the rations of over issued on the 10th from the women and children to supply these warriors with something to eat on the way north. Out of 13,000 Indians belonging to the agency there are 4,000 not present now, and the agent is no longer able to denythat his Indians have mostly gone north to join Sitting Rull.

Sitting Bull.

Many wanted to go immediately after the sun dance of last June, but were restrained. When the news of Gen. Custer's defeat came to them they began leaving at once in large and small parties, until now the Cheyennes are nearly all gone, and almost the entire fighting strength of the Sloux. The post on White river cappen has been withdrawn, as the White river canon has been withdrawn, as the mail contractors are unable to get the mail carried from Fort Laramie to Red Cloud, and all mail for the troops there is sent in and out with military escort. When Gen. Merritt's command returns from its present move it will proceed at once to join Gen. Crook. It will consist of the entire 5th cavalry, twelve com-

panies recruited to a good standard. JOHN BULL'S PROPER WITH SITTING BULL'S LONDON, July 21.—In the House of Com-mons this afternoon Sir Edward William Wat-kin asked Mr. James Lowther, one of the Under Secretarys for the Colonial Depart. ment, if he could give any information regard-ing the conflict between the United States troops and the Sioux Indians, many of which tribe are British subjects, and whether the tribe are British subjects, and whether the origin of the conflict was not a breach of a treaty regarding the Indian reservation and subsidies which may provoke wide-spread antagonism between the Indians and whites on both American and British terstory. He asked whether the Government proposed to tender its good offices in the interest of the Indian subjects of Great Britain and of hu-

manity. Mr. Lowther replied that so far no information had been received regarding the conflict, and he could not express an opinion as to its origin or possible consequences. He had no information tending to show that any British subjects are connected with the events. As at present advised the Govern-REINFORCEMENTS FOR CROOK. CHEYENNE, July 21 .- The courier who left General Crook's camp on the evening of the 16th has not reached Fetterman. Seven com-panies of General Merritt's 5th cavalry ar-

# rived at Fort Laramie to-day, and will leave for Fetterman to-morrow or the day following, together with three additional companies of

DEATH ON THE NEW YORK BAY The Fated Mohawk and Its Passengers. NEW YORK, July 21 .- The body of Mrs. Garner was recovered from the yacht Mohawk to-day. Divers are still searching for the other victims. Sailing Master Rawlings, of the yacht, who is under arrest, is still blamed

New York, July 21 .- Mr. Frost Thorne

the brother-in-law of Mr. Garner, who is sup-

posed to have been drownded on the Mohawk, was a young man about twenty-six years old. He was engaged in business at Philadelphia, where he married Miss Lilly Davenport, the daughter of C. L. Davenport.

Mr. Schuyler Crosby, who was on the Mo-hawk when she capsized, says: "I consider the cause of the accident due to the bad judgment on the part of Capt. Rowland in having so much sail up while at anchor and before the boat was fairly under headway, while a squall coming down in plain view. I heard the Cap-

tain give an order to let go the sheets. It was at a time when such an expedient was im-possible." Capt. Rawlings' arrest was at the instance of a quartermaster on the Mohawk, who made an affidavit charging him with carclessness and negligently managing the yacht, so as to cause her to capsize.

A coroner's jury will investigate the matter this afternoon. Mrs. Garner was formerly Miss MacEllite Thorne, of New Orleans, La.

### Mr. Garner was reported to be worth from \$15,600,000 to \$23,000,000. They leave three laughters, the eldest eight and the youngest

THE INCLEST. NEW YORK, July 21.—Coroner Dempsey held an inquest over the body of Miss Hunter, and the jury rendered a verdict that she came to her death by being drowned on board of the yacht Mohawk. The body was then removed to her home in New York by friends. The body of F. Thorne, Mrs. Garner's brother, is not yet recovered, but divers are searching for it. All the dead are now recovered but him. The inquest commences to morrow, and some The inquest commences to morrow, and some twenty witnesses are summoned. Captain Rawlings is still in custody, but denies that he is to blame, and that his orders to the crew were not obeyed. The crew, on the other hand, charge the captain with the whole re

Hard Times in Bonnie Albion. LONDON, July 21 .- The imperiled concern in the Cleveland from trade, regarding which the Standard says the iron masters of Cleveland, at their private meeting yesterday, generally approved a scheme for converting i into a liability company, is Thomas Vaugan & Co., of Middleborough.

mill workers is becoming worse. Yesterday two more mill owners intimated their intention to reduce the wages of their employees ten per cent., and it is feared that the reduc-tion will become general. The employees of one large firm have struck. nined to strike.

The Times, in its financial article, says:

The Times says the position of the Glasgow

"Silver was rather excited yesterday. It is reported that sellers might have obtained 48%(d.) but no transactions occurred. The rate is purely naminal. Indian exchanges are QUEENSTOWN, July 21.—The steamship Russia, from New York, with the Emperor and Empress of Brazil and suites on board,

### A Safe-Blower Convicted. [Special to National Republican.] Engr., Pa., July 31.—Tax Barry, the noto-

rious safe-blower and burglar, was found guilty

on three indictments for robbery, burglary and

destruction of Government property in the United States District Court in session here More Cruel Wife Shooting.

LANCASTER, PA., July 21 .- This evening James Pannell, of this place, shot his wife in the head, inflicting a wound which will probably prove fatal. Domestic trouble is the cause assigned for the deed.